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Crawley Urban District Council



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1965



TENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

of

CRAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT

of

WEST SUSSEX

1965

K.N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

T. Steel, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Health Department,
Town Hall,
The Boulevard,
CRAWLEY.

(Telephone: Crawley 28744)

Members of the Public Health Committee

Mr. A.E. Crane (Chairman)
Mr. R. Crane (Vice-Chairman)
Mr. K.H. Ashby
Mr. W.C. Deed
Mrs. E.V. Fowler
Mr. D.J. Malt
Mr. R. May
Mr. A.E. Pegler
Mr. A.V. Robson

CRAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

June, 1966.

Health Department,
Town Hall,
The Boulevard,
Crawley.

To the: Chairman and Members of the
Crawley Urban District Council

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report of the Health Department for 1965, in which an account is given of the work carried out during the year. This is the tenth such Report to be circulated since the Urban District was formed in April, 1956, and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Ministry of Health Circular No. 1/66.

Vital Statistics

Extracts from the Vital Statistics for 1965 will be found on page 6. The Registrar-General's estimate of population for mid-1965 rose by 1,290 to 60,290. Details of births and deaths are still passed to the Manager of the Commission for the New Towns, Crawley Executive, and I am told that the estimated population at the end of 1965 was 62,000. The total births during 1965 were 1,133, a fall of 102 from the previous year, and so the Crude Birth Rate has dropped to 18.79. Of the total births, 48 were illegitimate (4.24%) - a figure well below the national average. The Crude Death Rate on the other hand rose slightly, but remains at a very low figure.

A detailed table of causes of death appears on page 7. Motor vehicle accidents accounted for 7 deaths, compared with 11 during the previous year, but there was only one other death due to accident. The number of suicides increased to 10, 8 of whom were male. Malignant diseases in all forms caused 82 deaths and of these, 26 were due to cancer of lung or bronchus.

We now have complete vital statistics for a ten-year period in Crawley - 1956 to 1965 - and during this decennium deaths from cancer of the bronchus total 141 (123 males and 18 females), from cancer of the breast 55, and from cancer of the uterus 18, of which in all probability 13 originated in the neck of the womb and so might have been diagnosable at an early stage by cervical smears. Women in Crawley have shown a laudable interest and enthusiasm in the development of cytology as a preventive measure against this form of cancer. However the above figure suggests that they should be even more enthusiastic about an anti-cigarette smoking campaign and should themselves set a good example. While in the past bronchial carcinoma has been predominantly a disease of the male sex, the proportion of female cases rises inexorably with

each year that passes. Cancer of the cervix, on the other hand, although still causing nearly 2,500 deaths each year in England and Wales, is not a common disease and is becoming steadily less frequent, the mortality having been halved during the last half century.

Notifiable Diseases

During the early part of the year the outbreak of Measles, which commenced in the late autumn of 1964, continued, the total notifications received being 1,219.

Only one case of Sonne Dysentery came to light and here infection was shown to have been contracted outside the area.

Food Poisoning

Only one case of Food Poisoning was officially notified during the year. The patient was a woman who had a severe attack of gastro-enteritis in August, necessitating her admission to hospital, where *Salmonella typhimurium* was isolated. As she was normally employed as a food-handler, full precautions were necessary at her place of work in an adjoining area.

One small family outbreak due to *Salmonella Reading*, involving all five members, may or may not have been food-borne.

The courses of instruction in Food Hygiene, which have been given each spring and autumn during the last four years, at the Crawley College of Further Education, have proved a great success. Lectures are given by the Council's Public Health Inspectors, in conjunction with the staff of the College, and are planned in accordance with the syllabus of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene. All who attend are encouraged to take the examination for the Certificate of Food Hygiene and the Handling of Food and numbers have varied between 14 and 24 for each course of twenty-four lectures. We have always been impressed by the high proportion of students who have shown great appreciation of the value of the scheme.

One result of the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak of 1964 was to focus attention on the standards of food handling and on the importance of such education, for, in spite of all the effort of the last twenty years, the position is not yet generally satisfactory. The Committee of Enquiry, after studying this outbreak, drew attention to difficulties in training and recommended that the Food Hygiene Advisory Council, set up by the Ministry of Health, should consider the matter. The report of this body, recently published, reviews the efforts made by the Ministry of Health, Local Authorities and commercial organisations concerned with the production and distribution of food. It points out that, although there has of late been a decline in the total number of food-poisoning

outbreaks reported each year, the drop has been less among the "family and sporadic" group. Undoubtedly the improved position in the catering trade is mainly due to the systematic education of employees and management, and the record of Local Authorities' clean food schemes is certainly a creditable one.

It is clear that improvement on the domestic front - for it is here that the greatest hazard now lies - can only follow a greater dissemination, among the general public, of knowledge of the basic biological principles involved in the production and distribution of food. This knowledge should surely be acquired at school, where nowadays so much is done to teach "Domestic Science" - at least to girls. There is room for much closer co-operation in this field between Departments of Education and of Health.

The preparation and serving of food in the average household is but part of a hurried and often disorganised daily round of household management, where one pair of hands must deal with the care of children, cleaning the washing of clothes, sick nursing, shopping, etc. Were the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations to be applied to the kitchen in such a house, it would surely be condemned, for there are many situations in such an environment where food preparation, carried out among such everyday tasks, must carry a high risk of bacterial contamination.

Of recent years more and more processed foods have been introduced and offer many advantages. They permit the quick preparation of a meal by the housewife who returns home in the evening after a day's work, and may offer a nutritional intake independent of season or of harvest, but it must be remembered that their use calls for an understanding that such food behaves in storage quite differently from the home prepared dishes which formed the staple diet of our parents. The importance of strict compliance with the instructions of the manufacturers cannot be too strongly stressed.

Care of the Aged

I am glad to say that it was again unnecessary to take action during the year under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. This is the section which deals with the compulsory removal from their homes of elderly and infirm persons living in insanitary conditions.

Vaccination Certificates

Persons travelling abroad to countries which require International Certificates of Vaccination against Smallpox and Cholera, must still have such documents signed by the practitioner concerned, after which the form must be taken to the Health Department of the area in which the doctor resides or practises. The object of this procedure is to authenticate the doctor's signature as required by International agreement.

As no cases of Smallpox occurred in England and Wales during 1965, the number of forms stamped at the Town Hall was only 1,286 - about the average figure.

I would like to express my thanks to Mr. Steel, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and to his staff for their co-operation during the year and for their help in the compilation of this report.

May I take this opportunity of expressing appreciation of the support which I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Shyassu.

Medical Officer of Health

Staff of the Public Health Department

Kenneth N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.
 Medical Officer of Health; also Assistant County
 Medical Officer and School M.O. to the West Sussex
 County Council, and M.O.H. to N.E. Combined Sanitary
 District of W. Sussex.

T. Steel, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Chief Public Health
 Inspector

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and
 Sanitary Inspectors Joint Board.
 Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for
 Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

G.A. Faulkner, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Deputy Chief
 Public Health Inspector

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and
 Sanitary Inspectors Joint Board.
 Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for
 Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.
 Smoke Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Society
 of Health.

L.P. Poole, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Additional Public
 Health Inspector

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and
 Sanitary Inspectors Joint Board.
 Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for
 Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

D.W. Townsend, M.A.P.H.I., Additional Public Health
 Inspector

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and
 Sanitary Inspectors Joint Board.
 Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for
 Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.
 Smoke Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Society
 of Health.
 Diploma in Bacteriology.

Technical Assistant - A. Moss

Trainee Public Health Inspector - W. J. Heron

Clerks - Mrs. J. Russell and Miss G. Weston

Secretary to M.O.H. - Miss M. Heydon

CRAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILStatistics & Social Conditions of the Area 1965

Area (Acres)	..	..	..	..	..	5,622
Estimated resident population, mid-1965	..	..	..	..	..	60,290
Approximate No. of Domestic Hereditaments as at 31st December, 1965	..	..	..	..	..	17,300
Rateable Value (31st December, 1965)	..	..	..	..	..	£3,382,800
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1965/66)	..	..	..	..	..	£14,500

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births (Legitimate)	1085	569	516	) Birth Rate = 18.79
(Illegitimate)	48	21	27	) per 1,000 estimated resident population in mid-1965.
Illegitimate Live Births = 4.24%				
Still Births (Legitimate)	16	9	7	) Rate per 1,000 total
(Illegitimate)	1	1	-	) births = 14.78
Deaths	313	162	151	Crude Death Rate = 5.19
England & Wales Birth Rate = 18.0				Death Rate = 11.5
Birth Rate corrected by Comparability Factor = 14.84				
Death Rate corrected by Comparability Factor = 10.07				
West Sussex Urban Districts Birth Rate = 16.6				Death Rate = 10.0
Deaths from Puerperal Causes: (Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion) = 0				

During the year, 6 male and 5 female infants died before a year.
All but one were legitimate infants.

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:-

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	9.71
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	9.22
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births ...	20.83
(Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales	19.0)
Of the above 11 infant deaths, eight (3 male and 5 female) occurred in the first month.	
Neonatal I.M.R.	7.06
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate	6.18
Perinatal Mortality Rate	20.87

Extracts from Vital Statistics (Continued)

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	82 (59)
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0 (0)
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0 (0)

(The figures in brackets refer to 1964)

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CRAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	0 (0)	0 (0)
2. Tuberculosis, other	1 (0)	0 (1)
3. Syphilitic disease	1 (0)	0 (1)
4. Diphtheria	0 (0)	0 (0)
5. Whooping Cough	0 (0)	0 (0)
6. Meningococcal infections	0 (0)	0 (0)
7. Acute poliomyelitis	0 (0)	0 (0)
8. Measles	0 (0)	0 (0)
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1 (0)	1 (0)
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7 (6)	3 (4)
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	22(11)	4 (3)
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	0 (0)	8 (5)
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	- -	2 (1)
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	18(17)	18(12)
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1 (0)	1 (0)
16. Diabetes	1 (0)	2 (1)
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	14(16)	28(17)
18. Coronary disease, angina	36(36)	25(27)
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2 (2)	1 (1)
20. Other heart disease	10 (8)	16(13)
21. Other circulatory disease	10 (6)	7 (7)
22. Influenza	0 (0)	0 (0)
23. Pneumonia	10(11)	9 (7)
24. Bronchitis	5(10)	4 (5)
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	0 (2)	1 (0)
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1 (4)	2 (2)
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0 (0)	2 (1)
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2 (1)	1 (0)
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1 (1)	- -
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	- -	0 (0)
31. Congenital malformations	3 (6)	2 (5)
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3 (8)	9(24)
33. Motor vehicle accidents	5 (6)	2 (5)
34. All other accidents	0 (4)	1 (0)
35. Suicide	8 (2)	2 (2)
36. Homicide and operations of war	0 (0)	0 (0)
	<u>162(157)</u>	<u>151(144)</u>

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Situated between the Forest Ridge and the Weald in pleasant country, Crawley was for long a market town and shopping centre for the surrounding rural districts. Its recorded history dates back to Norman times. In the middle of the eighteenth century the London to Brighton Road, passing through the town, was one of the most frequented highways in Britain and the George Inn became a famous coaching house.

In 1947 it was decided that Crawley, with the surrounding area, should be expanded into one of the eight New Towns which it was planned to build in a ring approximately 25-30 miles from the centre of London. Crawley can now claim the distinction of being the first of these to reach the stage of completion. Whereas the designated area of the town housed only 9,500 people in 1947, the present population is over 63,000. Thus many people, mainly from the metropolis, have moved to new surroundings where they enjoy a high standard of living and have established a settled community. Covering 6,000 acres, the town is approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles across and is surrounded by a green belt with ready access to the countryside. The Crawley Development Corporation was responsible for the planning and building of the town, including the majority of houses, most shops and some factories, but the administration of the area is in the hands of the local authorities - the West Sussex County Council and the Crawley Urban District Council.

The town was planned to have nine residential areas, with populations varying from 4,600 to 8,250, a Town Centre and an Industrial Area, the last being situated to the north of the town on the London side, adjoining the main road and railway. Each residential area is largely self-contained, having a Primary School, shops which provide for daily needs, a Church and a Public House. This arrangement cuts to a minimum the distance which children are obliged to walk to school in their early years. A tenth Neighbourhood is now in course of development, 546 dwellings being already in occupation. As Education Authority the West Sussex County Council has provided Primary, Secondary Modern and Grammar Schools, and a flourishing College of Further Education has been established serving a wide area.

The first permanent Community Centre was built adjoining West Green Primary School, but in 1963 further Centres were completed in Pound Hill and Northgate and in 1965, one in Three Bridges. Six semi-permanent Community Huts are in use in the Neighbourhoods and two Youth Huts are provided.

The number of dwellings which were erected by the Crawley Development Corporation and the New Towns Commission (Crawley Executive) totals 11,570, including both houses and flats.

There is a wide variation in the size and type of accommodation provided, with over 265 types of dwelling, and the average density is 12.3 to the acre. At the end of 1965 the Crawley Urban District Council had 1,238 properties in occupation.

The vast majority of the residents work in Crawley, either in factories or in the town's services. Eighty-six factories are at present in production. Unemployment remains at a very low level. The total number at work in the town at the close of the year was 31,000 (16,500 in industry; 14,500 in other trades and occupations).

The policy adopted by the Crawley Development Corporation was to provide a limited number of shops in the Neighbourhood Centres, 125 in all, a larger number being in the more distant areas. The Town Centre has become a shopping area of regional importance, having over 150 new shops trading. This figure includes department stores, banks, gas and electricity showrooms, etc.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The following cases were notified during 1965. The figures in brackets indicate the number of cases notified the previous year.

Scarlet Fever	13	(1)
Whooping Cough	1	(6)
Measles	1219	(208)
Food Poisoning	1	(0)
Puerperal Pyrexia	28	(26)
Dysentery	1	(170)

TUBERCULOSIS

Number of cases added to the Register during the year - 26
(30 in 1964)

(Of this number 19 were new cases, the remainder being "transfers" when the patient moved to Crawley).

Pulmonary Males	17	Non-Pulmonary Males	- 3
Pulmonary Females	6	Non-Pulmonary Females	- 0

Number of cases of tuberculosis on the Register at 31st December,
1965 - 330

One male death was certified as being attributable to non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

I am indebted to Dr. T. McL. Galloway, the County Medical Officer of Health, for the following tables:-

Statistics for year ended 31st December, 1965

Type of Vaccine	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61	Others under age 16	Total
<u>TRIPLE ANTIGEN</u>							
Primary	582	781	56	25	5	-	1,449
Booster	-	512	596	64	116	-	1,288
<u>QUADRUPLE ANTIGEN</u>							
Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Booster	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
<u>DIPHTHERIA/ TETANUS</u>							
Primary	4	3	1	4	22	11	45
Booster	-	2	10	46	1,322	186	1,566
<u>TETANUS</u>							
Primary	-	-	-	-	4	7	11
Booster	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>POLIOMYELITIS</u>							
Primary	533	891	111	44	114	17	1,710
Booster			1	2	1,274	66	1,343

SMALLPOX VACCINATIONPERSONS AGED UNDER 16

Age at date of Vaccination	Number of Persons Vaccinated or Re-Vaccinated During Period	
	Number Vaccinated	Number Re-Vaccinated
0-3 months	1	
3-6 months		
6-9 months	5	
9-12 months	8	
1 year	1,153	
2-4 years	176	7
5-15 years	30	98
TOTAL	1,373	105

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. T. Steel

During the year it became necessary to make some adjustments in respect of the Smoke Control programme and the extra work that this entailed resulted in a drop in routine inspections in other spheres. With regard to food premises, consideration is given in the relevant part of this report to the possibility, or even probability, of the increase in complaints regarding food being due, at least to some extent, to a rather low level of routine inspections.

In view of planning considerations, it was considered impracticable to commence the compulsory improvement of older houses by way of the declaration of Improvement Areas, but reasonably steady progress in this respect was maintained by voluntary measures. The additional post which was established, mainly with more extensive work in this field in mind, was not therefore filled.

Following the appointment of a Technical Assistant (Mr. Moss) in January, good progress was made in the implementation of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, some fifty per cent of registered premises being fully inspected.

With conditions in Crawley becoming more and more settled it becomes increasingly difficult to make interesting reading of an Annual Report of this nature, but it is perhaps encouraging in itself to realise that no untoward circumstances call for exceptional comments.

I would again like to express appreciation of the interest, diligence and loyalty of all members of the staff.

TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS FOR ALL PURPOSES 5,925

WATER SUPPLY

The supply remained generally satisfactory in both quality and quantity, although several complaints were again received regarding "dirty" water following disturbance of deposits in the mains. The main cause for this disturbance was the necessary adjustment in quantities drawn from the two supply sources - Weir Wood and Hardham - the trouble being corrected, where necessary, by the Water Board's programme of mains flushing.

Examination of Treated Water (from supply points)

Bacteriological:

No. of Samples Taken	Satisfactory	B. Coli present over 3 per 100 ml.
23	22	1

Chemical:

No. of Samples Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
3	3	-

No. of dwellinghouses supplied with mains water direct to the houses,	Estimated Population
17,566	63,000

New houses connected to main supply	587
Number of houses with private supply	4
Number of sources involved	4
Bacteriological samples taken from private supplies	-
Number of samples found unsatisfactory	-

SWIMMING POOLSPublic

The quality of the water in the Council's pool remained satisfactory throughout the year, as was confirmed by routine chemical and bacteriological examinations of samples.

Private

There are eleven private pools, ten being at schools and one at a factory on the industrial estate. Periodic checks by chloroscope gave satisfactory results, as did all of the ten samples taken for bacteriological examination.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Number of notices served under the Public Health Act:-

Formal	3
Informal	19

Number of notices complied with:-

Formal	-
Informal	10

COMPLAINTS (re. Public Health and Housing Matters)

Number of complaints received	63
Inspections	63
Re-inspections	22

MOVEABLE DWELLINGSPublic Health Act, 1936Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act, 1960

Inspections	15
Number of notices served	-
Number of moveable dwellings previously licensed under Public Health Act	-
Number of site licences issued under Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act	-

The number of caravans in the district remained small and again no exceptional problems were encountered.

SECTION 89, PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936Power to require sanitary conveniences to be provided at inns, refreshment houses, etc.

No action was found necessary during this year in respect of provision for customers, but, where appropriate, advice was given regarding the desirability of providing separate accommodation for staff in order to minimise the risks of the spread of infections.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Total number of visits	332
Rooms disinfected	-
Number of personal specimens	308

The small number of visits as compared with 4,632 for 1964, mainly reflects the lack of incidence of Sonne dysentery, as already commented upon by the M.O.H.

INSECT PESTS

Number of visits in connection with vermin (bed bugs, fleas etc.)	13
Number of rooms treated for verminous insects...	12

These figures concern 2 premises as against 8 in 1964

Wasps

The Department continued to give advice on the destruction of nests, and considerable use was made of the service offering spraying equipment and insecticide at a small charge.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Present arrangements for sewage disposal are quite adequate, but will require review if the population is to increase to any considerable extent.

There remain only 50 houses with cesspool or other independent means of drainage, and the construction of new sewers with new development will still further reduce this figure in the coming years.

At present, cesspools are emptied by the Council as frequently as necessary, on request from occupiers.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE (Continued)

Number of visits in connection with drainage	308
Houses connected to main drainage	-
Other premises connected to main drainage	-
Houses provided with flushing cisterns .	-
Privies converted to E.Cs.	-
E.Cs. converted to W.Cs.	-
Drains repaired	2

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Number of premises registered (bone boiling & fat extracting)	1
Number of inspections	5

Satisfactory conditions existed at the time of these inspections and no complaints were received.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1961Byelaws as to Hairdressers and Barbers

No. of premises	25
No. of inspections	3

In view of the pressure of other work and of the satisfactory conditions previously existing, these inspections were curtailed. This is not, however, a situation which should be allowed to continue.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Number of complaints	12
Number of visits	55

Of these twelve complaints, three concerned noise during the night resulting from the transference of bulk loads of foodstuffs from larger vehicles on to fleets of smaller delivery vehicles, on sites close to residential areas. These were dealt with by requesting the operators to use other sites away from residences.

Four concerned noise from commercial and industrial premises which was reduced or eliminated as far as possible within the limits of the taking of "the best practicable means", in respect of which consideration must be given to the expense of possible remedial measures.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960 (Continued)

Two concerned the perennial problem of ice-cream vehicle chimes and two others the noise from places of entertainment.

The remaining complaint referred to the ringing of church bells, particularly during the peak periods for weddings and during practice. The complainant accepted that it was extremely unlikely that church bells would be held to be a nuisance during reasonable hours and that the frequency of weddings at certain times of the year appeared to be related to existing legislation regarding income tax!

Close liaison is maintained with the Architect and Planning Officer in respect of new development so that noise, as well as other possible nuisances, may be prevented or controlled from the outset. Subsequent nuisances are invariably much more difficult to deal with.

The question of ever-increasing traffic noise is obviously one for national concern, except for any attention which can be given to it in connection with proposed local road-works.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949Rodent Control

Number of notifications received	432
Number of infested premises found as a result of survey	56
Estimated number of rats killed	1,443
Estimated number of mice killed	298
Number of rats picked up after treatment ..	121

The level of infestation shows practically no change from the previous two years and it does now seem that it has reached the practicable minimum under present circumstances. The majority of infestations in residential areas can again be attributed to the over-generous feeding of birds.

The soil sewerage system remained free of infestations but it is now becoming apparent that the surface-water systems are the most probable routes used by rats moving in from the surrounding countryside.

It is unlikely that the expense which would be involved in protecting surface-water systems against entry by rats would be justifiable on these grounds alone, but it is certainly one of the points which should be considered in relation to proposed works.

Rodent Control (Continued)

In future circumstances, it may well be sufficient to turn the balance in favour of, say, the piping of open lengths of water-courses.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955Food Hygiene

The courses of preparation for the Certificate Examination in Food Hygiene of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene were again run in conjunction with Crawley College of Further Education and 22 candidates were successful. This now brings the total of successful candidates in this examination to 92.

It is regrettable that the number of inspections of premises has fallen still further (486 as against 552 in 1964), but, again, unexpected pressure from other quarters - mainly in respect of smoke control - resulted in this routine duty being curtailed. This should be considered in relation to the future staffing of the department.

Food Complaints

The most noticeable thing otherwise - which may be indirectly connected with a low level of routine visits - is the increase in complaints from 45 to 74. There is no doubt that spot inspections, coupled with the giving of advice to retailers is the best method of maintaining high standards in food premises.

There are probably other factors, however, which contribute to some extent to the increase in complaints. The move to the Town Hall has certainly made it more convenient for complainants to call and this may well have been, in some cases, the deciding factor in whether or not a complaint should be lodged.

The fact that fourteen of these complaints concerned mouldy or stale food indicates that some retailers still fail to ensure proper stock rotation. It is surprising how long some are taking to learn this elementary rule of good shop-keeping. Retailers are constantly being advised to introduce their own systems of date-coding but, nevertheless, these lapses still occur with depressing frequency.

Twenty-four complaints referred to "foreign bodies" in various food stuffs. The variety of these objects is too extensive for detailed report, but included maggots (in chocolate), glass (in milk) and muslin cloth (in corned beef).

Food Complaints (Continued)

Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of 10 instances, convictions being obtained in each case as under:-

Sale of:	<u>Fine</u>	<u>Costs</u>
Loaf of bread containing a cigarette end	£50	£5.5.0.
Mouldy and rancid Chocolate Angel Cake	£100	£5.5.0.
Loaf of bread containing a screw	£50	
Loaf of bread containing a piece of wall tile	£50	
Mouldy and sour sausages	£50	£5.5.0.
Mouldy and sour sausages	£8	
Sour sausages	£100	£3.3.0
Mouldy Chocolate Rolls	£100	£3.3.0
Mouldy Steak & Kidney Pie	£50	£3.3.0
Sour Swiss Roll	£50	£3.3.0

FOOD PREMISESFood Hygiene Regulations, 1960

Number of inspections	486
Number of notices served	95
Number of notices complied with	74

Premises registered under Section 16

For sale of ice cream:-

Grocers and Provisions shops	27
Confectioners	28
Bakers' shops	9
Greengrocers	3
Fishmongers	1
Ice Cream Depot	1

For the manufacture of sausages,
preserved foods etc.:-

Butchers	23
Grocers	3
Confectioners	2
Fishmongers	5

Total	102
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FOOD PREMISES (Continued)Number of food premises in the district

Grocers and provisions shops	58
Confectioners	28
Greengrocers	24
Butchers	29
Bakehouses	6
Bakers' shops	15
Fishmongers	14
Cafes and Restaurants	26
Licensed premises	24
School canteens	32
Factory canteens	55
Nursing homes	1
Clubs etc.	14
Old Peoples homes	3
Guest-houses	6
Hostels	2
Total	<u>337</u>

TABLE OF SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS

Article	Number examined			Number adulterated or otherwise irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Bread	-	14	14	-	6	6
Flour	-	2	2	-	-	-
Cereals	-	2	2	-	1	1
Flour confectionery	-	7	7	-	2	2
Cheese	-	3	3	-	-	-
Cheese Products	-	1	1	-	-	-
Milk	-	13	13	-	3	3
Cream	-	2	2	-	-	-
Butter	-	2	2	-	-	-
Ice-Cream	6	1	7	-	-	-
Meat & meat products	7	29	36	1	6	7
Fish & fish products	-	6	6	-	-	-
Sugar confectionery	-	4	4	-	-	-
Sauces etc.	-	12	12	-	1	1
Soups	-	3	3	-	1	1
Beverages	-	5	5	-	-	-
Cordials etc.	-	15	15	-	-	-
Fresh fruit	-	3	3	-	-	-
Preserves	-	2	2	-	-	-
Other foods	-	11	11	-	1	1
Zinc & Castor Oil Cream	-	2	2	-	1	-
Other drugs	-	17	17	-	-	-
TOTAL	13	156	169	1	22	23

Comments on Irregularities

The majority of these irregularities were of a minor nature and were corrected by informal action. Several also relate to items about which complaints were lodged and were subsequently submitted for confirmatory analysis.

Five concerned errors in labelling or misdescription and four the failure to declare permitted preservative in sausages.

One item (cake) was the subject of legal proceedings, details being included in the preceding paragraph under complaints.

MILKMilk and Dairies Regulations, 1959-63

Number of dairies registered	
(distributing depots)	2
Number of registered purveyors of milk..	42

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963Dealers' Licences

Pasteurised	41
Sterilised	20
Untreated	1
Number of notices served under the Regulations	-
Number of notices complied with	-

MILK (Continued)Milk Samples

Bacteriological examination of milk:

Designation	Samples Taken	Up to Standard	Below Standard (Failed Methylene Blue Test)
Untreated	4	4	-
Pasteurised	44	43	1
Sterilised	5	5	-
TOTAL	53	52	1

Biological examination of milk:

Designation	Samples Taken	Up to standard	Below standard
Untreated	4	4	-

ICE CREAM

No. of samples	Prov. Grade I	Prov. Grade II	Prov. Grade III	Prov. Grade IV
42	12	16	3	11

In view of the continuance of a high proportion of soft ice-cream samples being placed in the lower grades, I submitted a full report to the Committee in March. As a result, representations were made to the Ministers of Health and of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food expressing concern over the continuing lack of enforceable statutory standards and over the difficulties experienced in the adequate control over ice-cream sold from vehicles.

The Urban District Councils Association and the Association of Public Health Inspectors were asked to support these representations.

The Council tabled a motion at the Urban District Councils conference in June, which resulted in the passing of a resolution that this Association make similar representations to the Ministers.

ICE-CREAM (Continued)

The Association of Public Health Inspectors is at present conducting a survey covering different parts of the country.

So far, no reply has been received by the Council from either Minister.

UNFIT FOOD (other than meat at slaughterhouse)

The following articles of food (excluding meat at the slaughterhouse) were examined during the year and certified as unfit for human consumption:-

189 Tins Meat	3 Tins Spaghetti	1 Packet Oats
170 Tins Fruit	6 Tins Soup	1 Packet Ginger Cake
136 Tins Vegetables	3 Tins Preserves	7 Packets Cheeses
21 Tins Fish	12 Tins Curried Chicken	3 Bottles Orange Juice
34 Tins Milk	& Mushroom	36 Bottles/Jars of
10 Tins Cream	1 Tin Chicken	Sauces
4 Tins Milk Pudding	2 Packets Crispbread	19 Tins Fruit Juice
	½ lb. Butter	4 Tins Instant Coffee
38 lbs. Chicken	24 lbs. Veal	54 lbs. Pigs Kidneys
27½ st. Fish	21 lbs. Pork	12 lbs. Hearts
133 lbs. Beef	1½ lbs. Liver	30 lbs. Skinned Rabbits
3 gallons Scampi Tails		

Method of Disposal of Condemned Food

Meat and fish are stained and released, where appropriate, for by-product usage; otherwise the condemned food is buried on the Council's refuse tip.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

No animals were killed in the one licensed slaughterhouse during 1965.

KNACKERS' YARDS

Number of premises licensed	1
Number of inspections	11

The standards maintained at the knacker's yard have remained satisfactory, both as regards general sanitation and as regards the care of animals taken in.

HOUSING

As can be seen from the following tables, very little action has been necessary in respect of unfit houses -- as is to be expected.

Continuing efforts were made to encourage the improvement of older houses, and 27 applications were approved. For various reasons it was found impracticable to make use of the compulsory powers given to local authorities by the Housing Act, 1964.

A considerable amount of attention was given to houses in multiple occupation and 13 new directions were made under Section 19 of the 1961 Act, bringing the total in force at the end of the year up to 27.

Legal proceedings were instituted in three cases where the permitted numbers of persons were exceeded, a fine of £4 being imposed in each instance.

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-

Total number of visits for housing defects under
Public Health and Housing Acts 382

Housing Act, 19571. Houses demolished in the period

- (a) Houses unfit for human habitation -
- (b) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc. -
- (c) Houses on land acquired under Sec. 43 -

Not in Clearance Areas

- (a) As a result of formal or informal procedure
under Sec. 16 or Sec. 17 (1) 10

2. Houses closed in the period

- (a) Under Secs. 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) 1
- (b) Under Secs. 17(3) and 26 -
- (c) Parts of building closed under Sec. 18 -

3. Unfit houses in temporary use(a) Retained for temporary accommodation

- (1) Under Sec. 48 -
- (2) Under Sec. 17(2) -
- (3) Under Sec. 46 -

(b) Licensed for temporary occupation under

- Secs. 34 and 53 -

Housing Act, 1957 (Continued)4. Houses Let-in-Lodgings

- (a) Formal notices served under Sec. 90 -
 (b) Formal notices complied with -

5. Overcrowding - Part IV, Housing Act, 1957

- (a) 1. Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year.. -
 2. Number of families dwelling therein..... -
 3. Number of persons dwelling therein -
 (b) Number of cases of overcrowding reported during
 the year -
 (c) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during
 the year -
 (d) Number of formal notices to abate overcrowding -
 (e) Number of formal notices complied with -
 (f) Number of informal notices to abate overcrowding.... -
 (g) Number of informal notices complied with -

6. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied

Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing and Public Health Acts 1

- (a) After formal action under Public Health Act:
 1. By owners -
 2. By local authority in default of owners -
 (b) After formal action under Secs. 9 and 16,
 Housing Act, 1957:
 1. By owners -
 2. By local authority in default of owners -
 (c) Under Sec. 24, Housing Act, 1957 -

Housing Act, 1961 (Part II)

No. of inspections (Secs. 15 & 16) 34
 No. of directions made (Sec. 19) 13

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958
House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959

Number of discretionary improvement grants	5
Number of standard improvement grants	23

Rent Act, 1957 - Certificates of Disrepair

Number of Form G. received	1
Number of Undertakings accepted	-
Number of Certificates issued	1
Number of Certificates cancelled	-
Number of Undertakings complied with	-

SECTION 60, PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - Means of Escape from Fire
in the case of Certain High Buildings

Number of inspections	9
Number of notices served:-	
Formal	-
Informal	2
Number of notices complied with:-	
Formal	-
Informal	-

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Smoke Control Areas

The Order in respect of the West Green neighbourhood was originally intended to come into force on the 1st September, 1965. However, in view of the revision of ideas which resulted from the issue of Ministry Circular 69/63 and subsequent difficulties with regard to the completion of conversions by this date, the Council felt obliged to seek a postponement. This the Minister granted and the Order will now come into force on the 1st September, 1966.

An Order made in respect of the Langley Green neighbourhood was confirmed and will come into force on the 1st October, 1966.

This now means that seven of the ten residential neighbourhoods (representing 3,680 acres of the total 5,622 acres of the district) are now smoke-controlled.

The next Order will deal with the Northgate neighbourhood and it is hoped that this will come into force on the 1st October, 1967.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956 (Continued)

Much detailed work is involved in this programme, but there has been virtually no opposition to its implementation and the co-operation of occupiers, owners and installers alike has been much appreciated.

Some difficulties were experienced in obtaining certain premium solid smokeless fuels. It has also been apparent that a small minority of residents in Smoke Control Areas have been burning unapproved coals. It is felt, however, that the best method of controlling such infringements is to make it illegal to buy or sell unapproved coals for use in smoke-controlled premises. At the moment the onus is on occupiers not to emit smoke and a conscientious fuel merchant is likely to lose the custom of those who insist on using unapproved coal if it can readily be obtained elsewhere.

Industrial Plant

Once again, the main activity in this respect has been in respect of chimney heights. Many discussions were held with architects and heating engineers on the subject. The Ministry Memorandum has undoubtedly been of great assistance in these discussions.

When Section 10 of the Act was applicable, no insurmountable difficulties were encountered, but it is felt that the exemptions afforded by this Section are far too liberal and are creating avoidable troubles for the future.

The advent of ample supplies of natural gas will, perhaps, make it practicable to insist on the use of less polluting fuels where there are warrantable objections to adequate chimney heights.

Here again, close liaison with the Architect and Planning Officer is maintained so that new proposals can be dealt with early in the planning stages. By these means the formal procedure of Prior Approval can normally be short-circuited.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Total No. of premises registered at end of year 561

No. of employees in registered premises.. Male:- 2,661

Female:- 3,681

Total: 6,342

No. of visits 511

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963 (Continued)

No. of premises receiving a general inspection during the year 224

No. of accidents reported 17

Details of inspections and action taken under this Act are the subject of a separate return to the Ministry, a copy of which is available for inspection by any interested persons.

Other visits made were in connection with 8 of the 17 accidents reported. (An accident is reportable if it results in the death of the injured employee or in his absence from work for more than 3 days.)

There were no fatalities and all 17 accidents were of a comparatively minor nature - cuts, sprains, bruises, fractures to toe, wrist and arm etc.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

(1) Inspections for purposes of provision as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by local authority	4	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by local authority	197	32	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by local authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	41	17	5	-
TOTAL	242	49	5	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1961 (Continued)

(2) Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5	2	-	-	-

Outwork - Sections 133 and 134

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in Aug. list required by S.133 (1)(c)(2) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing Apparel (making)	2	-	-	-	-	-
Toys	51	-	-	-	-	-
Costume Jewellery	72	-	-	-	-	-
Xmas Crackers & Snow Novelties	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	126	-	-	-	-	-

HOME SAFETYHeating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952Consumer Protection Act, 1961Fabrics (Misdescription) Act, 1913Fabrics (Misdescription) Regulations, 1959

A general watch has been kept on the heating appliances being sold in the district. Most appliances now bear reference to the appropriate British Standard and it was not considered necessary to test any appliances.

No occasion arose for submitting fabrics for testing.

Oil Heaters Regulations, 1962

All oil heaters seen to be on sale in the district were noted to be bearing the appropriate British Standard Certification mark and it was not found necessary to submit any heaters for testing.

Local Home Safety Committee

The Medical Officer of Health, my Deputy (Mr. Faulkner) and I continued to serve on the independent local Committee which was sponsored by the Council in 1960 and relies on a grant from the Council for its activities.

There was no Safety Exhibition this year and activities were confined to the giving of talks and distribution of literature to local organisations on request.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

Number of licences issued	75
Number of inspections	253
Number of disused installations made safe....	1

Although the situation as regards licensable materials can be regarded as generally satisfactory, cases were still noted of comparable dangers arising in respect of non-licensable materials over which no control can be exercised. In conjunction with the County Fire Officers, however, advice was given as to precautions which could be taken.

The Council joined the newly-formed Association for Petroleum Acts Administration and already the benefits of membership have been proved to be very considerable. Such means of disseminating the necessary technical information and of achieving uniformity of interpretation of legislation were lacking for far too long.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Total inspections for all purposes.....	60
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PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Number of premises licensed	5
Number of inspections	8

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACTS, 1963

No. of applications for licences received..	2
No. of licences issued	2
No. of visits	2

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

The duties under this Act were allocated to the Department but no applications for licence were received and, as far as could be ascertained, there were no premises in the district which constituted Riding Establishments.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION ATTENDED

Chief Public Health Inspector	- Noise Course for Public Health Inspectors, Southampton University
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	- Summer School in Health Education, Bangor, N. Wales
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and two Additional Inspectors	- Week-end School, Folkestone, The Association of Public Health Inspectors

All of these courses proved to be of first class interest and value, and the opportunities given by the Council to attend them were much appreciated.

APPENDIX A

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. Laboratory Facilities

Routine bacteriological work is carried out at the Brighton Public Health Laboratory. Routine samples of water, milk and ice-cream are submitted, together with many other types of specimens. Arrangements have been made for the despatch to the laboratory by the Public Health Department of any specimens which general practitioners may wish to send for examination.

We are indebted to Dr. J.E. Jameson, the Director of the Laboratory, for his assistance and advice on many occasions.

2. Ambulance Service

The ambulance service is administered by the County Council. Six ambulance vehicles were in use, and the staff increased to ten Driver/Attendants. During 1965 the Crawley ambulances covered 98,574 miles and conveyed 15,487 patients.

The Hospital Car Service, in the north-east corner of the County, was under the control of the Area Officer at Horsham, serving the whole of this area. During 1965, the voluntary drivers covered 344,561 miles when transporting 26,061 patients to hospitals and clinics.

3. Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Disease

The majority of cases of infectious disease in need of hospital treatment are normally admitted to Foredown I.D.H. at Hove, although the number sent in during 1964 was small. I must express my appreciation of the helpful co-operation of the Medical Superintendent.

We are advised that any cases of Smallpox occurring in the District should be sent to the River Hospital (Long Reach), Dartford, Kent.

4. Clinics and Treatment Centres

A. By Local Health Authority

The following is an account of the Services provided in the area by the West Sussex County Council as Local Health Authority.

(a) Nursing: The West Sussex County Council employs District Nurses, Midwives, Health Visitors and School Nurses. In Crawley the Health Visitors act as School Nurses, but District Nurses and Midwives operate separately.

(b) Maternity and Child Welfare: Infant Welfare Clinics are held as follows:-

Health Clinic, Exchange Road, Crawley. Sessions are held each Tuesday from 2 p.m., a doctor being in attendance.

Langley Green Clinic. Sessions are held each Wednesday from 2.30 p.m., a doctor being in attendance..

Jubilee Hall, Three Bridges. Sessions are held twice weekly (Monday and Thursday) from 2 p.m. A doctor is in attendance on the first, third and fifth Mondays and also on the second and fourth Thursdays in the month.

Bishop Bell Clinic, Tilgate. Sessions are held on Mondays and Fridays from 2 - 4 p.m., a doctor being in attendance on the second and fourth Monday, and also on the first, third and fifth Friday in the month.

Ifield Community Hut. Sessions are held weekly on Fridays from 2 - 4 p.m., a doctor being in attendance on the second and fourth Friday in the month.

Southgate Community Hut. Sessions are held each Thursday from 2 - 4 p.m., a doctor being in attendance on the third Thursday in the month.

Gossops Green Clinic (at Gossops Green School). Sessions are held twice weekly on Wednesdays from 10 a.m. and on Fridays from 2 - 4 p.m., a doctor being in attendance on Fridays.

Family Planning Clinic. A Family Planning Clinic is held at the Health Clinic in Exchange Road at 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. on Mondays and 1.45 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. on Fridays, and for Oral Contraception only on Thursdays from 6.45 p.m.

Relaxation Classes

Health Clinic, Exchange Road. Classes are held weekly on Mondays at 2 p.m.

(c) School Health Service. Regular inspections of children are carried out at all schools by the District M.O.H. and other School Medical Officers in the service of the County Council.

Two full-time Dental Surgeons operate in Crawley. Regular sessions are held at the Crawley Health Clinic and Langley Green Clinic.

Eye, Orthopaedic, Child Guidance, Physiotherapy and Speech Clinics are held in the town.

Sessions for immunisation are held at the Crawley Health Clinic, and at the Clinics in Three Bridges, Tilgate, Gossops Green, Langley Green, Southgate and Ifield.

(d) Home Help Service. The County Council provides a directly-administered Home Help Service. All enquiries should be addressed to the Area Home Help Organiser, 32-40, North Street, Horsham.

B. Other Facilities

(i) Hospital and Specialist Services. A comprehensive hospital and specialist service is provided by the Regional Hospital Board. Hospital accommodation of a private nature is available in certain circumstances, subject to appropriate charges.

(ii) General Medical and Dental Services. Everyone is entitled, as part of the arrangements of the National Health Service, to general medical and dental care. Local arrangements for these services are organised through the National Health Executive Council for West Sussex, 175, Broyle Road, Chichester.

(iii) Crawley Chest Clinic. Patients who are referred to the Consultant Chest Physician are seen at the Clinic in Crawley Hospital, where sessions are held on Wednesdays and Fridays.

(iv) Venereal Diseases. Patients may attend the Clinic at the Redhill General Hospital or at the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton. Treatment is confidential and times are as follows:-

Redhill General Hospital

Men - Mondays 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Royal Sussex County Hospital

Men - Mondays 4.30 to 7.00 p.m.
Wednesdays 9.45 a.m. to 12 noon
Thursdays 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

Women - Tuesdays 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.
Thursdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon
Saturdays by appointment

Sessions for women are also held at the Croydon General Hospital on Tuesdays at 11 a.m. and Fridays at 5.30 p.m.

APPENDIX B

WATER EXAMINATION

I am indebted to Mr. E.R. Griffiths, M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., the Chief Engineer to the North West Sussex Water Board, for information regarding the examination of water at source. All examinations are carried out by Mr. T.B. Wood, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.F., Chief Chemist and Bacteriologist to the Board. Mr. Griffiths comments as follows:-

- a) (1) Quality of piped water supply - satisfactory
- (2) Quantity of piped water supply - adequate
- b) The waters supplied in this area are not liable to plumbo solvent action. Very few samples have been taken in this respect, but those that have been analysed for lead have proved negative.

The following tables show the samples taken for bacteriological and chemical analysis of raw and final waters. Fluoride contents are stated on these tables.

Bacteriological Examinations

Type	Source	No. of Samples	% Free from Coliform Types	% Free from E. Coli
Raw Water	Hardham River Intake	52	NIL	NIL
	" Borehole No. 2	102	98.0	100
	" Borehole No. 3	142	87.3	99.3
	Combined Borehole Inlet	37	86.5	100
	Weir Wood	49	4.8	38.8
Final Water	Hardham	289	100	100
	Weir Wood	105	99.0	100
	Distribution *	268	95.1	99.6
	Reservoirs	292	94.4	99.6
	Kiosks	264	95.8	100
	New Mains **	259	82.2	98.5

* Analyses of consumer samples which were below standard were found to be satisfactory upon re-examination.

** Satisfactory bacteriological results have been obtained from all new mains before putting them into supply.

FINAL WATERS 1965/66

No. of Samples	SOURCE					
	HARDHAM			WEIR WOOD		
	75			76		
	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.
Temp. °C	11.6	14.9	9.2	11.2	20.7	2.6
Colour Hazen	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
pH	7.95	8.90	7.00	8.10	9.20	7.00
Electric Conductivity	281	395	207	294	345	216
Total Solids ppm (dissolved)	201	276	140	196	246	133
Total Hardness ppm	121	180	75	118	138	98
Temporary Hardness ppm	84	130	64	55	69	36
Free Carbon Dioxide ppm	2.2	11.4	NIL	1.5	13.6	NIL
Chloride ppm	25	31	21	29	34	25
Iron ppm	0.02	0.10	<0.01	<0.01	0.06	<0.01
Manganese ppm	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Aluminium ppm	0.03	0.10	<0.02	0.04	0.12	<0.02
Fluoride ppm	0.09	0.12	0.03	0.11	0.16	0.06
Residual Chlorine ppm	0.20	0.40	0.05	0.29	0.80	0.05

RAW WATERS 1965/66

	SOURCE														
	HARDHAM RIVER INTAKE			HARDHAM NO. 2 BOREHOLE			HARDHAM NO. 3 BOREHOLE			HARDHAM COMBINED B/H INLET			WEIR WOOD		
	51			10			10			36			51		
	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.
No. of Samples	10.3	17.8	1.6	11.2	11.4	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.0	11.2	11.4	11.0	10.5	20.7	2.1
Temp. °C.	32	110	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	23	45	10
Colour Hazen	7.88	8.40	7.40	5.93	6.15	5.65	6.19	6.50	5.65	6.00	6.35	5.65	7.85	8.80	7.40
pH	341	400	240	153	158	148	167	183	142	162	180	140	249	280	220
Electrical Conductivity	239	318	186	105	122	87	115	128	93	115	143	82	171	265	131
Total Solids ppm (dissolved)	154	202	103	47	61	42	57	66	43	53	67	40	99	126	84
Total Hardness ppm	120	156	78	19	22	15	29	38	15	23	31	12	58	78	45
Temporary Hardness ppm	2.4	6.6	Nil	27.9	34.4	22.0	26.5	31.9	19.8	30.8	40.0	23.6	2.0	9.2	Nil
Free Carbon Dioxide ppm	25	33	18	21	26	19	21	22	20	22	27	19	24	28	21
Chloride ppm	1.23	8.80	0.24	0.02	0.03	<0.01	0.01	0.03	<0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.24	0.72	0.04
Iron ppm	0.04	0.13	<0.01	0.01	0.05	<0.01	<0.01	0.04	<0.01	-	-	-	0.30	0.78	0.06
Manganese ppm	0.03	0.14	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	-	-	-	<0.02	0.04	<0.02
Aluminium ppm	0.12	0.16	0.06	0.07	0.10	0.04	0.06	0.10	0.04	0.08	0.12	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.06
Fluoride ppm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residual Chlorine ppm															

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